Approved For Release 2007/09/14 : CIA-RDP80-00810A005000100010-7

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR 30 September 1954

SUBJECT 1953 Research and Development Projects at SAG Espenhain

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U. S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. During 1953, the SAG enterprise Espenhain carried out the following research and development projects in the research department of its main laboratory:

a. Working out the best way of operating the distillation furnaces in the enterprise. This project at the same time had the purpose of determining the connection between the method of operation of the distillation furnaces and the amount and quality of the distillation projects.

b. Working out a simplified technological system for the gas processing installation of the enterprise.

c. Experiments on the production of ammonium sulphate as a by product of the phenol removing installation (Entphenolungsanlage) of the plant.

d. Improvement of the method for the regeneration of potash lye at the sulphur production installation of the enterprise. This project aimed at producing the lowest possible hydrogen sulphide residue in the regenerated lye for the increase of its absorption capacity.

2. In a report which the research department made at the end of 1953 to the head of the Scientific-Technical Department of SAG Brikett in Leipzig, Lapkin (fnu), through chief engineer Kalita, (fnu), the following details were listed on the projects mentioned above:

a. 85,000 DME were allowed for this project and were spent from 1 January through 30 June 1953, at which time the project was completed. A full report on it was forwarded to SAG Brikett on 9 July 1953. This report specified that as a result of six experimental series it could be stated that:

1) The output of distillation furnaces can be increased through an increase in the temperature of the mixed gas.
2) The use of flat valves (Regulierklappen) in the dryer makes it possible to dry the briquettes more uniformly.
3) The main pressure of the Kopper washer can be eliminated through doing away with the centrifugal separator (Zentrifugalabscheider). Use of saddle bodies (packing) will improve the washing effect.

25X1

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

STATE	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION						
ARMY	AIR	FBI					ORR Ev		OCI Ev

Approved For Release 2007/09/14 : CIA-RDP80-00810A005000100010-7

Approved For Release 2007/09/14 : CIA-RDP80-00810A005000100010-7

4) Tar-cracking experiments have made it clear that **mittelöel** production on the Lurgi furnaces is possible, but not economical, because the Fischer production will decrease too strongly. 25X1

b. Work on this project was carried out from 1 July through 31 December 1953. 130,000 DM were allowed for it, but only 93,000 DM were spent for the completion of the project. A detailed report was forwarded to SAG Brikett on 15 December 1953, in which it was stated that laboratory experiments had given the following results:

1) Atmospheric distillation of tar is the most advantageous method.
2) The most economical way of refining diesel oil is refining according to the Metasolvan procedure.
3) The tar distillation should be improved by serial connection of the A and V columns and by improved heat exchange.
4) In the production of white paraffin from pre-cooled tar, Eskitol should be used as a solvent for the oils.

c. This project was carried out from 1 July to 31 December 1953. Twenty thousand DM were allowed for it and spent for its completion. A detailed report was forwarded to SAG Brikett on 15 December 1953. It stated that considerable amounts of ammonia, specifically **ammonium** sulphate, can be obtained from the **condensate of fumes in the deacidifier (Entsaeurerbruedenkondensat) and from the gaseous part of the fumes (Bruedengas) of the Eskitol installation and from the condensates of the sulphur production installation. These amounts had previously not been used and were lost. In addition, sulphur, Keton oils, and pyridin bases can also be obtained from the same sources.**

d. This project was completed between 1 January and 30 June 1953. Twenty thousand DM were allowed for it and were spent. A detailed report was forwarded to SAG Brikett on 3 July 1953.

25X1

SECRET

Approved For Release 2007/09/14 : CIA-RDP80-00810A005000100010-7